elements which are absolutely essential to her economic existence. In this new phase of reasoning, it is evident that other interests than those of the Ukraine intervene, and one can easily detect the Russian point of view. However, in our present study of the subject, let us lay aside all thought of any ulterior motive on the part of our adversaries, and approach the matter in an objective manner, in order to discern, if possible, the vital economic interests of the Russian people which might suffer through the creation of an independent Ukraine.

Is Great Russia Economically Dependent on Ukraine?

Concisely stated, the three fundamental bases of opposition usually put forward are:

1. The Ukraine is the granary of Russia. Without Ukraine, upon which she depended for her entire supply of agricultural products, Russia would suffer from hunger.

2. The Ukraine separates Russia from the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, thus closing the door to foreign markets.

3. If the Ukraine were established in ethnographic limits, she would thus possess nearly all the coal and iron of the old Russian Empire, and hence would cut off Russia's present supply of these indispensable raw materials of industry.

Let us candidly and thoroughly examine each of these arguments.

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In the first place, statistics show that Ukraine has always been the granary for western Europe rather than for Russia and has, in fact, exported only a very small per cent of her cereal products into Russia. The latter, furthermore, possessed such an excess of grain that she herself has exported in the past, and still continues to export, an appreciable quantity of cereals.

Great Russia's Own Grain Supply Ample

For the years 1909-1911, during which time the exports were especially large, the total quantity of cereals shipped from former Russia averaged 440,000,000 bushels each year. Of this amount the nine Ukrainian governments

supplied 201,670,000. If we now add to these nine governments the Kuban, the Ukrainian region north of the Caucasus, as well as the Ukrainian parts of other governments which border them, we must increase these figures by 91,670,000, which gives to ethnographic Ukraine an exportation of about 293,340,000 bushels of cereals. During this time the other parts of former Russia, including Siberia, exported about 40,000,000 bushels annually. As neither Poland nor Finland exported cereals, and Lithuania and the Baltic provinces only small quantities, if any, it was Russia proper that had the large excess.

As to the Ukraine, her exportations of cereals to Russia did not reach more than 10 to 15 per cent of her total ~~export~~; that is to say, about ~~six to seven~~ 36 million bushels, and nearly all of that was destined for Poland, Lithuania and White Russia, Great Russia consuming only a small fraction of the amount. Then, too, the Ukrainian wheat has always had as a competitor in the markets of Moscow and Petrograd the wheat from the fields of Siberia and the regions of the Volga.

If hunger now exists in Russia, it is due to a dreadful crisis in transportation, to which may be added the fact that Siberia and some parts of the Volga regions refuse their wheat to Russia in the present Bolshevist state and, even within Bolshevist Russia, the peasants will not give their wheat to the cities, since they get nothing from the cities in return. In the Petrograd and Moscow districts, suffering has been heightened by the Allied blockade.

In this way, a fair analysis of existing agricultural conditions with reference to relative production and exportation in both Ukraine and Russia proves the fallacy of the first argument advanced by those who interpose these conditions as a barrier to Ukraine's economic freedom. The irrefutable fact remains that, instead of depending upon the Ukraine for wheat, Russia not only has enough for her own use but, even during those years when the harvests in the east of Russia and in Siberia fail to reach their maximum, retains a sufficient surplus of grain to enable her to export it in considerable quantities.

The second objection, which involves the question of

504 Let us compare for a moment the regions for which the Black and the Baltic Seas serve as ports. That for which the Black Sea affords an outlet does not extend more than 500 or 600 kilometers, while that served by the Baltic ports reaches as far as western Siberia. Thus, the Baltic region exceeds that of the Black Sea by several thousand kilometers.

000 Surely these facts, coupled with even the most cursory consideration of the Russian imperialistic policy, show beyond a doubt that in respect to the direct economic utilization of the southern ports, the setting up of a separate government by the Ukraine does not obstruct any fundamental interests of the Russian people. Briefly stated, Russia proper does not use directly the southern ports except Rostov, which is the outlet of the region of the Don and in part of the lower region of the Volga, but there is not such a vast difference between the Russian and Ukrainian interests that these minor details as to a common use of various ports can not be conciliated by special agreement.

Coal Fields of Ukraine Not Necessary to Great Russia

316 433 Proceeding directly to the third and last question, that involving coal and iron, we are confronted first of all with the geographic fact that it is really within the ethnographic limits of the Ukraine that are found nearly all the coal fields of Donetz, as well as most of the productive centers of anthracite. More than 90 per cent of the total output of coal of the Donetz basin, during the last years of normal exploitation, came from the Ukrainian regions, while the total production of coal of the Donetz basin reached 70 per cent of the general production of coal of the old Russian Empire, and we may increase this to 85 per cent, if we do not include in the total the output of Russian [438] Poland. Notwithstanding these percentages of production, the general statistics of railroad traffic, together with the data collected by the Special War Committee on the Supply of Fuel, show that nearly four-fifths of the Ukrainian coal and anthracite was used in Ukraine, one-fifth only being exported to Russia.

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The Ukraine has almost no fuel except the coal from Donetz. Northern and Central Russia, on the contrary, have wood, peat and coal from the south of Moscow. Northwestern Russia and the Baltic provinces never used the coal from Donetz, as it could not compete in price with the English or German coal. During the war, doubtless because the Baltic Sea was closed, they began to transport coal from Donetz to Petrograd. Now the Baltic Sea is reopened and its freedom guaranteed by the Allies. Therefore, English coal can regain its natural markets.

The industrial region of Moscow, as well as that of the Volga, received an enormous quantity of naphtha from Baku which competes as fuel with the coal of Donetz. When the conditions have again become normal, exports of naphtha will recommence, because the basin of the Volga is the natural outlet for the oil fields of Baku. The Urals and Siberia are supplied with local coal, while in western Siberia are found vast deposits, in the region of Kutznetsk. These beds are more extended and richer than those of Donetz, but the coal fields were scarcely worked because the means of transportation was very primitive. They can be joined to the Ural and Altai regions either by rail or water. Under these conditions the inexhaustible ore supplies of the Urals and the Altai district will supply the metal industry of Russia in such quantities that Russia will become metallurgically independent of the Ukraine. Thus the coal fields of Donetz, which have always been more Ukrainian than Russian, should in the future remain entirely Ukrainian.

Furthermore, the question of the basin of Donetz is not concluded. The ethnographic frontier of the Ukraine and of Russia passes through these coal fields. The Ukraine and Russia could easily, for their mutual interests, reach some understanding and modify this frontier. But in any event the most important part of the coal field should remain in the Ukrainian limits, because the facts up to date show how much more Donetz is bound to the Ukrainian industry than to that of Russia. The metallurgical industry alone of the Ukraine consumes nearly 30 per cent of the total production of the basin.

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Ukraine's Iron Supply Not Essential to Great Russia

We now come to the question of iron. Here also it is claimed that the economic development of Russia is impossible without the Ukrainian iron. But we can answer without the slightest hesitation that this affirmation is incorrect.

It is a fact that the Ukraine produced two-thirds or three-fourths of the iron of former Russia. She exported a considerable quantity into the old empire, but one cannot conclude that this situation will not change in the future. True, the development of the metallurgical industry in the Ukraine in the last forty years was much greater than in the Urals and the other provinces. But if we wish to draw more specific conclusions, we must remember that the beds of iron ore in the Ukraine are not very large. Those in the region of Krivy Rih in the Kherson government near that of Ekaterinoslav, which are now the principal source of the iron ore in the Ukraine, may exhaust themselves in a few decades as will the scarcely more abundant ore fields of Crimea.

It would be erroneous to assume that the metal production of the Ukraine would be adequate to the needs of all Russia for any great period of time. Knowing the probabilities of early exhaustion of the limited beds of Ukrainian ore, and in intelligent observance of the laws of conservation, Russia must, with that wisdom and foresight which has made for industrial soundness in all strong nations, increase her production of iron in the Urals and in Siberia. For the time being, however, and until Russia can bring into operation the products of her hitherto undeveloped areas, the Ukraine can and desires to maintain her place on the Russian markets with metals, as with sugar.

Economic Co-operation is Possible

It is the earnest desire of the Ukraine that her future economic relations with Russia be intensely co-operative and that the commercial relations of the two states under

3: Mirchuk
433, 311, 471, 438

Ukraine RDl

[For location of mineral deposits and other raw materials and indications of their importance to the economy of Ukraine, see category 116, pp. 146-188. For location and productivity of various industries, see pp. 164-188.]

6: Armstrong S-4 (no date) 1955 RD1 Ukraine RD1

such as the head of the *oblast* (district) administration, Alexander Iatseniuk, the chief of the city administration, Pavlovs'kyi, and nearly all of his department heads.[50] A wide variety of nationalist organizations sprang up, including Prosvita, churches, and an active theater. Local artists appeared on Ukrainian programs permitted by the German-controlled broadcasting station. Schools, including two *gimnaziias* and a pedagogical institute, were reopened, and a local school administration was established.[51]

The population of the city sank to forty-two thousand (including seven thousand Poles and two thousand Russians) after the deportation of the Jews. However, economic life was stimulated by the reopening of a sugar refinery and other industries; markets were reopened and private trade was encouraged.[52] One hundred and seventy-nine physicians were present, a very high number in proportion to the population.[53] An extremely active youth organization, known, like its counterparts in the West Ukraine, as the Sich, was formed; its activities included sports, choral singing, theatricals, and development of an orchestra.[54]

All of these organizations were under the control of nationalist Ukrainians, although the emphasis appeared to be on the formation of a Ukrainian territorial state which would include all persons, of whatever ethnic origin, living on Ukrainian soil. Thus one of the chief administrative officials, the head of the *raion* administration (i.e., the rural area outside the city) was a Pole, and the director of the economic section of the city administration was a Russian.[55] There appears to have been a large measure of cordiality between the local groups and the OUN representa-

[50] Fedir (Theodore) S. Iefremenko in *Krakivs'ki Visti*, November 1, 1941, p. 2; 454th Sicherungsdivision, Section VII, Report of October 4, 1941, NOKW 2129 (hereafter referred to as NOKW 2129).

[51] *Ukraïns'ka Diisnist'*, October 1, 1941, p. 1; Iefremenko in *Krakivs'ki Visti*, October 24 and 26, 1941, pp. 2 and 3; *Krakivs'ki Visti*, August 25, 1942, p. 5; *Nastup*, September 6, 1941, p. 5.

[52] *Ukraïns'ka Diisnist'*, September 15, 1941, p. 1, based on *Ukraïns'ke Slovo* (Zhitomir), August 3, 1941; Iefremenko in *Krakivs'ki Visti*, October 26, 1941, p. 3.

[53] *Krakivs'ki Visti*, October 24, 1941, p. 2; many, however, were apparently Jews who were temporarily spared because of their usefulness (*Krakivs'ki Visti*, November 1, 1941, p. 2).

[54] *Krakivs'ki Visti*, October 26, 1941, p. 3.

[55] *Ibid.*, p. 2, and *Krakivs'ki Visti*, November 1, 1941, p. 2.

[Zhitomir in the East Ukraine, 1941 -- Analyst]

377 The functioning of the *Dnieprogues* station, which could open enormous possibilities of development of all kinds of industries and of the electrification of the railways, has nevertheless, despite its enormous power, failed to change the industrial geography of the Ukraine because it is just half-way between the Donietz basin and Krivoi-Rog and thus does not bring about any alteration in the distribution of the sources of energy.

438 Thus the heavy industry of the Ukraine remains, in its greater part, concentrated around this region, round Nikopol and along the northern edge of the Donietz basin.

325 Kharkov and its surroundings are the greatest metallurgical centres of the Ukraine. There great factories of turbines, of generators, of electrical machines, of tractors, of locomotives, of railway trucks, and of factory equipment, etc., are to be found.

327 The production of sheet-iron and of steel rails, tubes, plates, beams, wire, etc., is distributed among many factories of the Donietz basin, at Nikopol and at Dniepropetrovsk.

Zaporojie (not far from Krivoi-Rog and near the *Dnieprogues*) produces nearly 60 per cent of the special steels of the Union. The Soviets intend to create a new powerful centre of metal industry there.

391 Apart from Kharkov, factories producing all the
392 heavier machines such as locomotives are to be found in the Donbass (abbreviation of Donietz basin which we will now use), at Lougansk, and at Kramatorski, where an enormous newly constructed factory is one of the largest in the world.

402 The equipment for the light industry—the mills, wine-presses, oil mills and elevators—is chiefly manufactured at Berdiansk (Donbass), Melitopol (Northern Taurida), Tcherkassy (centre), Kiev, and Odessa.

392 Agricultural machinery comes from the factories of

Zaporojie, Ielisavetgrad (region of Odessa), Berdiansk (on the Sea of Azov), and Kherson (at the mouth of the Dnieper).

The marine docks in which the ships of commerce and of war are being built are at Nicolaiev (at the mouth of the Boug), and river constructions of all types at Kiev. There are important repair shops for railway stock at Odessa and Kiev.

We enumerate here only the districts in which the larger metal industries are concentrated, the production of which exceeds local needs. The greater part of the large Ukrainian towns, especially of the seaports, possess small metal factories, the total production of which is not negligible.

It suffices to consult the economic map of the Ukraine to realize that the heavier the products of the metal industry are, the more its centres are removed from the mining regions, a fact which gives a clearly rational character to the geography of Ukrainian metallurgy.

Besides metallurgy, heavy industry is represented in the Ukraine by the chemical industry and in the first instance by that which is based on coal. Such is the industry which produces azote, benzole, nitro-benzine, and sulphuric acid. Important factories engaged in the production of volatile materials have been built at Gorlovka, Lissitschansk, Konstantinovka, and Slaviansk (in the Donbass). This industry, which is still in its very early stages, already meets 30 per cent of the needs of Soviet Ukraine.

The factories producing superphosphates, whose annual production reaches 250,000 tons, are distributed between Konstantinovka (Donbass), Odessa, and Vinnitza, in Podolia.

Kharkov possesses great dye factories and those producing paints, varnish, and enamel.

[see category 116, p. 151---Analyst]

9: Prothero G-4 (no date) 1920 RD1 Ukraine RD1

to carry these goods. The imports consist of machinery, manufactured goods, colonial and tropical products, and chemicals; Odessa also imports coal from the Donets region, which is shipped at Mariupol or Taganrog.

The export trade of Berdyansk is chiefly coal, iron-ore, and grain. Mariupol principally exports Donets coal. The imports of both places are general, but a large proportion consists of chemicals and particular minerals required in the iron and steel industry in the Government of Yekaterinoslav.

The number and tonnage of the vessels entering the above-mentioned ports in 1910, and the amounts of the exports and imports, are shown in the following table:

	Total vessels entered.	*Tonnage.*	*British vessels entered.*	*Tonnage.*	*Imports (tons).*	*Exports (tons).*
Odessa	848	1,596,217	174	388,136	566,743	1,736,029
Nikolaev	544	1,126,441	315	676,834	178,790	2,070,419
Kherson	152	330,260	131	288,789	104,693	844,919
Berdyansk	180	269,365	38	65,492	28,693	416,451
Mariupol	231	394,451	67	119,242	266,693	1,587,161
				Total	1,145,612	6,654,979

The respective values of the exports and imports are more difficult to ascertain, but the difference in value is certainly not so great as that in weight. For some years before the war, the value of the exports of the whole of Russia exceeded that of her imports by about 40 per cent., and the proportion for the Ukraine ports is probably about the same.

Adequacy to Economic Needs; Possibilities of Development.—The Ukraine Black Sea ports would appear, on the whole, to be equal to the demands put upon them; in fact, there is severe competition between Odessa and Nikolaev. The recent improvements at Nikolaev have inspired the Odessa authorities to apply for powers to carry out great extensions, but so far these have not been granted, as the central authorities held that there was no prospect of a good return on the capital that would be required.

9: Prothero G-4 (no date) 1920 RD1 Ukraine RD1

438 [655] In addition to factory industries there exists in Russia a group known as *kustarni* or domestic industries. They are considered so important by the Government that measures are taken by the various authorities to improve their output and conditions, to revive old ones and even to found new ones. Their range is wide, and they are carried on by families, by working syndicates or *artels* (cf. p. 73), or by individuals. In the Ukraine these industries are less well developed than in most parts of Russia, and in some provinces are hardly represented. There are three branches well established. Pottery is manufactured in the Governments of Kiev, Chernigov, and Poltava, where suitable clays are found, and the *kustarni* earthenware of these districts has a good reputation all over the country. Shoes, harness, and other leather goods are produced in the Governments of Poltava and Chernigov. Combs, buttons, and other objects made from animal horn are also a noted product of Poltava.

(6) Power

371 In the Ukraine power is almost exclusively produced by steam. Electric power is used for the tramways in Odessa and Kiev, but water-power is neglected, and electric drive for factory work is not employed.

(C) COMMERCE

(1) Domestic

(a) *General Characteristics; Markets, Fairs, &c.*

438 441 The trade of the Ukraine consists almost entirely in the movement and marketing of the produce of the land in one form or another. One of its noticeable features is the passage of commodities through several hands before they come into use. Nowhere are found so many middlemen, salesmen, and agents. This is caused principally by the lack of capital in the hands of the producer and a general encumbrance and hypothecation of land, crops, machinery, &c. There is

a very large population of Jews, who have become general tradesmen and brokers to the community. 438 441

The cereal crop is the subject of elaborate commercial transactions, and much of it is sold two or three times before it is harvested. The lack of proper storage leads to the rapid dispersal of the bulk of the surplus crop. Odessa and Nikolaev have corn exchanges where the export of the crop is financed, and there is an exchange for internal cereal trade at Yelisavetgrad.

The sugar trade is subject to Government control. A committee fixes annually the amount of sugar to be placed on the home market and the distribution of supplies to the refineries, the quantity so dealt with paying the minimum excise. After this allocation any surplus remaining is disposed of according to the general state of the market and the stock held over from the previous season, and is allotted for internal use or export. Russia was a signatory to the Sugar Convention of 1907, and agreed that, during the six years from the date of the convention, she should not export in all more than 1,000,000 tons. This specially affected the Ukraine as the principal sugar-producing area in Russia. 438 433 655

The sugar and alcohol markets are at Kiev, Kharkov, and Odessa. 438

Wool of the finer sorts called 'Spanish' is dealt in principally at Kharkov, which is also the chief market for leather.

There is a flax market at Novozybkov in the province of Chernigov.

The principal timber markets are Yekaterinoslav and Kherson.

Odessa is a market for a great number of commodities produced in the interior, especially food-stuffs, cattle, tobacco, and vegetable oils.

The custom of transacting important business at fixed fairs is of very long standing in the Ukraine, and, while the importance of every fair tends to decrease at present owing to the adoption of other methods of trading, the fairs continue to be held, and, especially 438 443

9: Prothero G-4 (no date) 1920 RD1 Ukraine RD1

438 443 in petty classes of trade. are still the occasion of much buying and selling. The principal ones are as follows:

At Kiev the so-called Kontraktovaya fair is held from February 5 to 29. The goods dealt in are carpets, woven materials, silk, ready-made clothing, wooden goods, preserved fish, groceries, sugar, flax, iron, machines, coal, and salt. The real importance of the fair lies in its being the meeting-place for traders of all sorts from the neighbouring provinces. Bankers, agriculturists, and manufacturers meet to settle old and to make new contracts (hence its title), to liquidate or renew bills, &c. The turnover is about £250,000.

Poltava has a fair called Illinskaya from July 1 to 31. It is exclusively for the sale of skins, leather, and manufactures thereof. The turnover averages about £100,000.

Kharkov has four annual fairs, named after the religious festivals at which they are held: (1) Kreshenskaya (Epiphany), January 6 to February 1, for trade in manufactured goods, groceries, peltry, and leather. The turnover is about £1,250,000. (2) Troitskaya (Trinity), June 1 to 30, for trade in wool, sheepskins, and manufactured goods. Turnover, about £500,000. (3) Uspenskaya (Assumption), August 1 to 31, for manufactured and colonial goods. Turnover, about £900,000. (4) Pokrovskaya (Intercession of the Virgin), October 1 to 26 for general trade, as at Kreshenskaya. Turnover, about £1,250,000.

Jitomir has a hop fair from September 6 to 14 for the sale of the season's crop, the value of which fluctuates widely from year to year.

A large annual fair, principally for the disposal of wool, is held at Kakhovka.

438 452 The internal trade of the Ukraine is generally conducted on the basis of a long credit, six to nine months by bill: and the fairs and exchanges give opportunity to gauge the general financial state of the country, which is almost totally dependent upon harvest conditions, and to provide for liquidation or renewal of the floating credit as circumstances require.

241 It is almost unbelievable that in many regions of the steppe the planted surface is not ploughed up, or in any case only superficially with a land-parer. The purpose is to conserve soil moisture. Often the entire sowing, the entire spring work of the farmer consists of a single process. A light land-parer scratches the surface; it has a box attached to it containing the seed, and the harrow is attached to this "ploughing and sowing machine". With this type of sowing one necessarily reaps a lot of weeds.

243 438 Nevertheless, before the war the Ukraine enjoyed the reputation of being a granary. During the years 1909 to 1913 the country produced on an average of 8.6 million more tons of grain annually than it consumed. The annual export amounted to /144/ an average of 4.3 million tons of wheat alone and 2.7 million tons of barley. (87) Surplus and export dropped considerably

87. Kubiyovich: Geography of the Ukrainian and Bordering Areas, page 390.

under Bolshevik rule. In 1934 only one million tons of grain were exported.

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425 669 In 1917, when the Bolsheviks became active, the general feeling in North and Central Ukraine was extremely favorable to an agrarian revolution. The land-hungry peasants were deeply convinced of the fact that the "right of the landowner was an injustice". Whoever promised the peasants that they were to receive all the land they could themselves cultivate, had won them over to his cause. As a matter of fact, in 1917, at the beginning of the revolution, the lands of the estate owners and the large farmers were immediately divided up, in the process of which the estates often went up in flames and

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Mountainous Ruthenia is a country of traditional costumes. The
292 beautiful embroideries which decorate them and their colour-effects
531 testify to the innate artistic sense of the people. Their patterns and hues vary not only from tribe to tribe but also from village to village. Blue, brown and red are their favourite colours, but one may say that practically all the colours are represented. On weekdays their attire is rather simple. But on Sundays and festivals the space in front of the wooden church is a veritable kaleidoscope of well-blended hues. Particularly striking is the garb of the Huculs whose artistic talent also shows in their elaborate wood-carvings and in their love of music.

609 Life is hard in the mountains and forests of Carpathian Ruthenia.
574 Yet the small farmers, wood-cutters, labourers and shepherds who live there are a friendly and hospitable race. The traditional rule that a stranger who comes into a Ruthenian cottage is to be hospitably received has found a remarkable illustration in recent times. The inhabitants of one village in the South have decided that the passengers on the bus which passes through the village once a day have to be treated as guests. And so whenever the bus arrives a peasant woman with a basket full of fruit or cheese or buns is waiting at the stop to share out her eatables among the travellers.

177 In the southern part of the country life and people are different.
471 Here one comes across fields of maize, wheat and tobacco, while on the sunny hills bordering on the fertile plain further south there are rich
563 vineyards. But most of this good soil is not the property of the
464 Ruthenians; they have been pushed into the mountains by the Hun-
241 garians who owe much of the land and employ the native Ruthenians as seasonal labourers. In this part of the country the population is mixed, and the Ruthenians who live here have surrendered much of their racial individuality as well as the traditional costumes. No wonder that those uplanders who moved south for economic reasons long to return to their poor but proud mountains.

369 Carpathian Ruthenia is a rural country. Even its largest towns,
655 such as Mukačevo with a State tobacco factory and other works, Berehovo, the centre of the Ruthenian wine trade, Sevljuš with excellent
438 vineyards, are essentially provincial in character.

The largest town, Užhorod, has assumed the character of a modern
361 city since it became the capital of Carpathian Ruthenia during the twenty years of the Czechoslovak Republic. The government built here
341 imposing public buildings as well as large blocks of up-to-date residential flats for its civil servants. Prominent among these representative buildings is Zemský Úrad housing the headquarters of the administration of Carpathian Ruthenia; its façade is strictly modern and its interior, particularly the Parliament Chamber and the large Reception Hall, is beautifully equipped.

This part of Užhorod is well laid out; right along the river bank

23: Shabad N-4 (no date) 1951 Rl Soviet Union Rl
Ukraine RD1

and Czechoslovakia (1945) that most Ukrainians of eastern Europe became united into one territorial entity.

The present administrative-territorial system was introduced into the Ukrainian SSR in 1932 by the creation of seven oblasts. By 1939 the number had increased to fifteen. Following the partition of Poland, in 1939, and the annexation of the Western Ukraine to the Ukrainian SSR, six more oblasts (Volyn', Rovno, L'vov, Drogobych, Ternopol', and Stanislav) were added. In 1940 Rumania ceded Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina to the USSR. The extreme northern and southern sections of the territory were incorporated into the Ukrainian SSR as the Chernovtsy and Izmail oblasts in view of their predominant Ukrainian population. However, the Ukraine lost the greater part of Moldavian Autonomous SSR (formed in 1924) when the Moldavian territory was joined to the central part of Bessarabia to form the newly constituted Moldavian SSR. Seven districts (rayons) of the Moldavian Autonomous SSR, including those of Balta and Kotovsk remained in the Ukrainian SSR as part of the Odessa Oblast, due to the predominance of a Ukrainian population. In 1945 the western frontier of the Ukrainian SSR was changed in favor of Poland with the adoption of the so-called "Curzon line," which left the city of Przemyśl (Russian *Peremyshl'*) and areas to the northeast and southwest, along the San River, to Poland. In June, 1945, the Carpatho-Ukraine, or Ruthenia, was transferred from Czechoslovakia and constituted into the Transcarpathian (*Zakarpatskaya*) Oblast. At present the Ukrainian SSR is divided into twenty-five oblasts.

The economy of the Ukrainian SSR combines a rich agricultural development with a powerful mining and metallurgical industry, based in particular on the coal of the Donets Basin and the iron ore of Krivoy Rog. As a result of the industrialization of the USSR, the Ukraine became not only a basic grain-exporting region of the USSR, as well as an area of intensive agriculture and agricultural industry, but also the major coal and metallurgical base and heavy-machine construction center of the USSR. The Ukraine has more than one fifth of the total sown area of the USSR and produces one quarter of the grain, two thirds of the sugar, three fifths of the coal and pig iron, one half of the salt and about one fifth of the machines and chemicals.

In 1940 the Donets Basin furnished 85 million tons of coal per year. It supplied not only all the industry of the Ukraine itself but also the

23: Shabad N-4 (no date) 1951 Rl Soviet Union Rl
Ukraine RD1

metropolitan areas of Moscow, Leningrad, and other industrial centers, as well as the entire southern rail network of the USSR west of the Volga and south of the Moscow coal basin. During the period of the German occupation of the Ukraine (1941–43), the coal mines suffered greatly. At present, reconstruction work is in full swing, mines are being reestablished, and it is hoped to have reached prewar production by the end of the post-war Five-Year Plan. The major coal-mining centers are Stalino, Yenakiyevo, Gorlovka, Kadiyevka, Chistyakovo, Krasnyy Luch, and Sverdlovsk. Anthracite, used principally for fuel, is mined in the eastern and the southern sections, while coking coal is produced in the western and the northern parts of the Donets Basin.

The giant iron and steel mills of the Ukraine lie mainly in the western part of the Donbas, that is, in the coke-supplying area, in the Krivoy Rog iron basin, and along the Dnieper between these two raw-material sources. Among the mills producing over one million tons of pig iron per year are modernized prerevolutionary plants at Makeyevka (Donbas), and at Dnepropetrovsk and at Dneprodzerzhinsk on the Dnieper and new plants at Krivoy Rog, Zaporozh'ye, and Zhdanov. The Azovstal' mills at Zhdanov use Kerch' (Crimea) iron ore, which is shipped across the Sea of Azov.

Machine construction has been developed to a very large extent in the Ukraine in recent years. Due to the close proximity of the sources of metal and in view of the lack of skilled local labor, the Ukraine was designed to produce types of machinery requiring little precision work, but large amounts of metal. Plants located in the Donbas specialize in heavy machine construction; among them, Kramatorsk produces coal-mining and steel-milling machinery, and Voroshilovgrad has a large locomotive works. Agricultural machinery plants are located along the Dnieper and on the right bank. Khar'kov possesses a large tractor plant and locomotive works and produces hydro-turbines and electric motors. There are car-building works at Nikolayev and Dnepropetrovsk, shipyards at Nikolayev, Kherson, and Kiev, and oil-drilling machinery is made in L'vov.

The industrial picture of the Ukraine includes a number of factors suitable for the establishment of a strong chemical industry: the by-products of coking and metallurgical processes, the presence of such important raw materials as salt and phosphorites, the availability of cheap energy produced by coal-fed (*Zugres* and *Shtergres*) or hydroelectric (*Dneproges*) power stations, and finally the need for chemical products

in agriculture (fertilizers) and in other branches of the economy. There are several superphosphate plants on the right bank, a large soda industry in the Artemovsk-Lisichansk area in the north of the Donets Basin, based on local salt deposits, chemical plants tied closely to the coking and the metallurgical establishments, and sulphuric acid and fertilizer plants connected with the metallurgy of zinc.

In addition to zinc, which is imported into the Donets Basin, nonferrous metallurgy includes that of aluminum, which is also imported and worked at Zaporozh'ye on the basis of *Dneproges* power, and of mercury, mined near Nikitovka in the Donbas.

The petroleum and natural-gas industry is of only local importance and is intended to supply the Ukraine with its gas and liquid fuel needs. The oil fields lie in the foothills of the Carpathians, near Borislav and Drogobych. During the current Plan, a natural gas pipe line was laid from Dashava (in the oil fields) to Kiev. The Ukraine also imports petroleum from Baku via the ports of Osipenko and Odessa, and the station of Trudovaya (Donbas) is the terminus of a kerosene pipe line from the Groznyy fields.

The textile industry (wool, cotton, and linen milling) supplies only local needs. The food industry, on the other hand, is of national importance. This is true especially of the sugar-refining industry, located mainly in the Vinnitsa and Kiev oblasts, on the right bank, and in the Poltava and Kiev oblasts, on the left bank.

The agriculture of the Ukrainian SSR, less important than heavy industry with respect to the value of production, occupies, nonetheless, a major position in the economy of the USSR. Arable land occupies 60 percent of the total area. Prior to the Second World War the Ukraine was one of the regions best equipped with machine-tractor stations and agricultural machinery. Among the cereals, winter wheat in the west, spring wheat in the east, and barley are most important. The sugar beet is by far the major industrial crop; sunflower, cotton, and tobacco are grown to a lesser extent. Orchard farming is popular and produces melons and pumpkins, garden fruits (apples, pears, plums, and cherries), and in the south, apricots and grapes. Horses, cattle, and pigs are raised throughout the region.

The right-bank Poles'ye is least developed agriculturally. Marshes and forests occupy most of the area. In the isolated patches of moist arable land, potatoes, buckwheat, flax, and hemp are the chief crops. The area abounds, however, in pasture land, and dairy farming is

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major navigable through route of the Ukraine. The major ports are Zhdanov and Osipenko on the Sea of Azov, and Kherson, Nikolayev, and Odessa on the Black Sea. Odessa is one of the major maritime trade centers of the USSR.

The Ukraine exports coal, iron and steel, grain, salt, and sugar, and imports cloth from Moscow and Ivanovo, precision tools from Moscow and Leningrad, lumber from Gor'kiy Oblast, along the Volga, or from the Belorussian SSR along the Dnieper, petroleum products from Groznyy (by rail and pipe line) and from Baku (by sea via Batumi-Odessa), and fish from the Lower Volga.

Oblast Survey

The twenty-five oblasts of the Ukrainian SSR can be grouped into seven geographic regions on the basis of physical, economic, and historical factors: the right-bank and the left-bank sections of the wooded steppe, the Donets Basin, the Dnieper bend, the Black Sea lowland, the Ukrainian Poles'ye, and the Western Ukraine.

THE RIGHT-BANK WOODED STEPPE

The right-bank wooded steppe, which is the original settlement area of the Ukrainian people, includes the oblasts of Kamenets-Podol'skiy, Vinnitsa, and Kiev. Its fertile black-earth soils and the warm, humid climate have combined to turn the area into a region of intensive agriculture, a dense population, and a well-developed rail network. Sugar beets are the leading crop. Through careful tilling of the soil, the application of phosphate fertilizer, and the rotation with grains and forage grasses, high yields are obtained which furnish up to three tons of sugar per 2.5 acres. The principal grains are winter wheat, rye, barley, and oats. Leguminous crops (peas, lentils, beans) are extensively grown to restore soil fertility. In connection with the intensive crop cultivation, the raising of hogs and cattle for meat and milk production is also very important. Forage grasses and the by-products of the sugar-refining and associated distilling industries constitute an excellent feed supply. Also connected with the sugar economy of the area are the lignite and peat industries, which fuel the processing plants, the quarrying of limestone (used in the sugar-bleaching process), and the mining of phosphorite, which is converted into fertilizer.

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Kiev Oblast

Area, 15,900, population, 3,500,000

Kiev Oblast lies in the Dnieper lowland (in the north) and in the Volyn'-Podolian upland (in the south). It is drained by the Dnieper and its right affluents, the Teterev and the Ros' rivers. In the northern section, which penetrates into the forested Poles'ye, the growing of flax, potatoes, and buckwheat are important. The rest of the oblast falls within the sugar economy. Truck produce in the Kiev metropoljtan area and orchards in the south, near Uman', and the southeast, near Smela, are important. Peat is worked mainly northwest of Kiev and near Smela, while lignite comes from Yurkovka near Zvenigorodka. Sugar mills abound throughout the center and the south; flour milling and distilling are other rural industries.

Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian SSR since 1934, was the third largest city of the USSR on the eve of the Second World War. Situated on the middle course of the Dnieper River, below the mouths of its two large affluents, the Pripet and the Desna, Kiev occupies a central location at the junction of the river, four rail trunk lines, and many highways. An ancient city and until the middle 13th century the capital of Kievan Russia, Kiev is the site of many historical relics and monuments. An early commercial and food-processing center, it developed into an industrial point of first rank under the Soviet regime. Its heavy industries produce machine tools, machines, motors, aircraft parts, boilers, agricultural implements, motorcycles, and bicycles, as well as equipment for chemical, sugar, and tanning industries. There are electrical (radios and telephones), textile, and food industries. A number of major enterprises, including lumber mills, a meat-packing plant, a rubber-goods factory, and railway-car works are located in the left-bank industrial suburb of Darnitsa. Shipyards produce vessels for the Dnieper River traffic. A natural-gas pipe line for industrial and domestic use was laid in the post-war period from Dashava.

Other major industrial centers of the oblast are Belaya Tserkov', south of Kiev, Uman' in the far south, and Smela and Cherkassy on the Dnieper in the southeast. They are primarily food-processing centers, with sugar and flour mills and metal, clothing, and leather industries.

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Vinnitsa Oblast

Area, 10,600, population, 2,300,000

Vinnitsa Oblast lies in the Volyn'-Podolian upland, bounded in the southwest by the Dniester River and drained by the Southern Bug River. In addition to the basic sugar-beet and wheat crops, fruits, tobacco, and corn are raised near the Dniester River. Viticulture is possible in the deep, protected valleys of the southwest. The oblast is one of the foremost sugar producers of the Ukraine.

Vinnitsa, on the Southern Bug, has an industry closely connected with the agricultural economy. It processes the local products (sugar, flour, meat, alcohol) and has machine repair shops and a superphosphate plant.

Mogilev-Podol'skiy, on the Dniester in the south, has food-canning, lumber, and metalworking industries.

Kamenets-Podol'skiy Oblast

Area, 8,000, population, 1,800,000

Kamenets-Podol'skiy Oblast is also located in the Volyn'-Podolian upland, north of the Dniester River. It lies at the western end of the sugar region and also engages in the raising of fruits, tobacco, and corn near the Dniester River. Phosphorite and peat deposits are worked. In the northern forest belt, lumbering, paper milling, and ceramics are the chief occupations.

Proskurov, the capital, is a rail center on the upper Southern Bug River. It has food industries (flour milling and sugar refining), machine shops, and clothing and furniture plants.

Other industrial points are Kamenets-Podol'skiy near the Dniester, with fruit canneries, meat-packing and clothing industries, and Shepetovka, a rail center in the forest area, with sawmills, and meat-packing and railroad shops.

THE LEFT-BANK WOODED STEPPE

THE LEFT-BANK WOODED STEPPE includes the oblasts of Poltava, Sumy, and Khar'kov and represents a transition region between the right-bank Ukraine in the west and the Central Black-Earth Region of the Russian SFSR in the east. Although sugar beets continue to form a major crop, the emphasis is placed to a greater extent on grain crops, among which winter and spring wheat are most important. Potatoes and

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tobacco, in the north, and sunflowers and melons, in the south, are also raised. Hog raising forms the basis of a major meat-packing industry. Machinery industries are located chiefly in Khar'kov.

Khar'kov Oblast

Area, 12,000, population, 2,500,000

Khar'kov Oblast lies in the southwestern outspurs of the Central Russian upland and is drained by the Northern Donets and the upper Orel' and the lower Oskol rivers. Sugar beets predominate in the north, wheat and sunflowers in the south, and truck produce and orchards in the Khar'kov metropolitan area. Rural industry is based chiefly on the processing of the agricultural products and engages in sugar refining, flour milling, sunflower-oil extraction, distilling, and dairying. The oblast possesses a good rail network on the route from the Donets Basin to Moscow.

Khar'kov, the capital of the Ukraine until 1934, is its second city and its foremost machine-construction center. Situated at the junction of six rail lines at the gates to the Donets Basin and Krivoy Rog industrial areas, it dates from the seventeenth century and developed rapidly after the industrialization of the southern Ukraine in the late nineteenth century. Its impressive array of products includes tractors, turbine generators, coal-mining and oil-drilling equipment, electrical goods, diesel motors, ball bearings, machine tools, harvester combines, locomotives, and bicycles. It also has light and food industries.

Izyum, on the Northern Donets, southeast of Khar'kov, has metalworking, ceramic, and sawmilling industries.

Kupyansk, a major rail center east of Khar'kov, engages in machine construction, metalworking, and lumber and sugar milling.

Poltava Oblast

Area, 13,200, population, 2,200,000

Poltava Oblast, in the Dnieper lowland, is bounded on the southwest by the Dnieper River and drained by its left affluents, the Sula, the Psel, and the Vorskla. It grows chiefly sugar beets and wheat, as well as other grains, hemp, mint, sunflowers, and corn. Sugar refining and flour milling are the main rural industries.

Poltava, a four-way rail junction on the Vorskla River, is a processing center for a rich sugar and wheat region. It has locomotive repair shops, flour mills, meat-packing plants, and oil presses. Just northeast is the

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site of the battle of Poltava (1709), which marked the decisive defeat of the Swedes under Charles XII by Peter the Great.

Kremenchug, a lumber- and grain-trading point on the Dnieper, has light and food industries and produces road-construction machines. Its right-bank suburb, Kryukov, has large railway-car works.

Sumy Oblast

Area, 9,400, population, 1,700,000

Sumy Oblast, lies in the western outliers of the Central Russian upland and is drained by the upper Vorskla, the Psel, the Sula, and the Seym rivers. Basic crop combinations are sugar beets and wheat in the south, and hemp and wheat in the north. Also grown in the north are potatoes and buckwheat; in the south, tobacco and mint. Sugar refining, flour milling, and hemp retting are the chief industries. An oil field is under development near Romny.

Sumy is a sugar-refining center on the Psel River; it produces also agricultural machines, chemical fertilizer, and woolens.

Other industrial cities are Konotop, a rail junction with machine shops and food industries, and Shostka, which produces chemicals and photographic film.

DONETS BASIN

The Donets Basin, which includes the oblasts of Voroshilovgrad and Stalino, is the most heavily industrialized section of the Ukraine and one of the principal industrial bases of the USSR. The impressive industrial development of the district is the result of the combination of local coal production and the iron-ore imports from the Krivoy Rog area, which forms the basis of the large-scale metallurgical industry. Nearly all the major mills concentrated in the Donbas pass through a full cycle of metallurgical production; they had a prewar capacity of 6 million tons of pig iron, 5½ million tons of ingot steel, and 3 million tons of rolled metal. The coking process, which is essential for the iron and steel industry, also feeds the basic chemical industries producing nitrate fertilizer and other chemicals. The use of iron and steel products in the heavy-machine industry completes the industrial scheme of the region. Associated with these principal activities are the quarrying of building and flux materials (dolomite, limestone, refractory clays, and cement rock), the mining of salt, mercury, and lead-zinc ores, as well as large

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glass and soda works. A dense rail network and a unified power-transmission system connect the various enterprises. The vast number of urban centers, cities and workers' settlements, which have grown up around the metallurgical and machinery works and the coal mines, represent a concentration of almost one third of the urban population of the republic within 1/20 of its area.

Stalino Oblast

Area, 10,200, population, 3,000,000

Stalino Oblast includes the western section of the Dönets Basin, extending from the Sea to Azov in the south to the Northern Donets in the north. Agriculture (wheat, sunflowers, and cotton) is of importance only outside of the industrial section. Salt is mined near Artemovsk and mercury near Nikitovka. The principal coal-mining centers are Stalino, Makeyevka, Yenakiyevo, and Gorlovka.

Stalino, the largest city of the Donets Basin, had a population of 392,000 in 1948. It was originally called Yuzovo, or Yuzovka, for a Scottish industrialist, Hughes; it was called Stalin in the early part of the Soviet period. It has metallurgical, chemical, and coal-mining industries.

Makeyevka, a few miles northeast of Stalino, is the site of the Kirov metallurgical works, one of the largest of the Donbas, and coking installations. Coal mines operate in the suburban areas.

Yenakiyevo was called Rykovo from the 1920's until 1935, then Ordzhonikidze until 1943, when it again received its original name. It has a metallurgical industry, chemical works, and coal mines.

Gorlovka also has metallurgical, chemical, and coal-mining industries. Its northern suburb of Nikitovka has mercury mines and near-by Trudovaya is the terminus of an oil pipe line from the Groznyy fields in the Caucasus.

Konstantinovka has a metallurgical industry, zinc works, and produces ceramics, glass, and cement, as well as superphosphate fertilizer.

Kramatorsk is noted as a heavy-machine construction center which produces mining and metallurgical equipment. It also has railway-car repair shops and ceramics works. Druzhkovka, to the south, is another machinery center.

Slavyansk is a chemical center where there are salt mines and soda works, limestone quarries, and porcelain works. Artemovsk (formerly Bakhmut), to the southeast, is the center of an important salt-mining

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region, having 85 percent of the reserves of the USSR, and the site of soda works.

Debal'tsevo is one of the chief rail centers of the Donets Basin.

Chistyakovo, to the south, is a major coal-mining point.

Zhdanov, called Mariupol' until 1948, the principal port for the Donets Basin, on the Sea of Azov, is the seat of the new Azovstal' metallurgical works, one of the largest of the region. It also has the Il'ich works, which produce special steels, shipyards, and fish canneries.

Voroshilovgrad Oblast

Area, 10,300, population, 1,800,000

Voroshilovgrad Oblast is the easternmost division of the Ukrainian SSR. It includes the eastern portion of the Donets Basin and extends northward into a typical Ukrainian wheat and sunflower region. Most of its coal mines produce anthracite.

Voroshilovgrad, formerly called Lugansk, has large locomotive works and metallurgical and pipe-rolling mills and produces enameled goods and mining machinery.

Voroshilovsk (formerly Alchevsk) has metallurgical and coking industries. Just south is the coal-mining city of Parizhskaya Kommuna [Paris commune].

Kadiyevka, called Sergo from 1935 until 1943, and Krasnyy Luch are the two main coal-mining centers of the oblast, with many large satellite towns grouped near by. Almaznaya, southwest of Kadiyevka, produces special steel alloys. Lesser coal centers in the southeastern section of the region are Krasnodon, Sverdlovsk, and Roven'ki.

Rubezhnoye, in the northern coal district, on the Northern Donets, has large chemical (explosives) works, and produces paints and glass.

DNIEPER BEND

The Dnieper Bend, which includes Dnepropetrovsk Oblast and the adjacent section of Zaporozh'ye Oblast, is the second center of heavy industry in the Ukraine. Metallurgy, which is largely based on Krivoy Rog iron ore and Nikopol' manganese, is the principal branch of the industry. It receives its coal and flux materials from the Donets Basin. Unlike the Donbas, which frequently suffers from a shortage of water, it is amply supplied with water from the Dnieper River, which is also the source of most of its electric power. The main industrial centers lie

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either at the sources of raw materials (Krivoy Rog, Nikopol') or on the Dnieper River (Dneprodzerzhinsk, Dnepropetrovsk, and Zaporozh'ye). Agricultural production emphasizes wheat, barley, sunflowers, southern hemp, and soy beans. On the basis of the local grain production and grain brought along the Dnieper, a large flour-milling industry has developed.

Dnepropetrovsk Oblast

Area, 12,600, population, 2,200,000

Dnepropetrovsk Oblast extends from the Dnieper Bend to the Donets Basin and is divided into two equal sections by the course of the Dnieper River. Grains and sunflowers are the basic crops, with some hemp in the northeast and cotton in the southwest. The major rural industries are flour milling, meat packing, and dairying.

Dnepropetrovsk, on the Dnieper River, is a major industrial and transportation center formerly called Yekaterinoslav. It has large metallurgical works, pipe rolling mills, rail and sheet-metal mills, and steel-construction works. An automobile plant is to be established during the post-war Five-Year Plan. The city has clothing, leather, and food industries and is an important lumber-trade center.

Dneprodzerzhinsk, on the Dnieper, west of Dnepropetrovsk, has metallurgical and chemical works, producing rolled steel products, coke, and nitrate fertilizer, plastics, and cement. Metal construction and railway-car building are other important activities.

Krivoy Rog, the center of a rich iron-ore region, distinguished by reserves of more than one million tons and a high metal content (70 percent), has metallurgical works and iron foundries.

Nikopol', the center of one of the main manganese areas of the USSR, has concentrating plants, shipyards, and one of the largest pipe-rolling mills of the Union. The manganese mining areas lie northeast of Nikopol' in the district of Marganets [manganese] and in the northwest, near Ordzhonikidze.

Lesser industrial centers are Novo-Moskovsk, with sheet-metal mills, and Pavlograd, a pulp-milling and furniture city.

Zaporozh'ye Oblast

Area, 10,400, population, 1,300,000

Zaporozh'ye Oblast extends from the Dnieper River to the Sea of Azov. Agricultural emphasis is on wheat in the north and on cotton

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in the southern flat steppes. Other crops include castor beans, vineyards (near Osipenko), and fruits near Melitopol' and Kamenka-Dneprovskaya.

Zaporozh'ye (the former Aleksandrovsk) is a major industrial and hydroelectric-power center, the site of the Dnieper dam and power station (*Dneproges*). This largest water-power producer of Europe has a capacity of 550,000 kilowatts. Completed in 1932, the dam was blown up in 1941 by the retreating Russians in accordance with their scorched-earth policy. Reconstruction began shortly after its recapture in 1943, and in 1947 the first turbine went into operation. The power generated by *Dneproges* furnished the basis for the industrial development of Zaporozh'ye, supplying its new special steel works, aluminum, and magnesium plants. It produces harvester combines and chemicals.

Melitopol', an agricultural center in the southern steppe, has machine shops, producing diesel motors, grain-elevator equipment, and pumps. In addition to chemical and furniture industries, it also has flour mills, meat-packing plants, and cottonseed-oil presses.

Osipenko, until 1940 called Berdyansk, is an important port on the Sea of Azov. It has agricultural machinery works, an aircraft plant, shipyards, and railroad repair shops. Near by is a health and beach resort.

THE BLACK SEA LOWLAND

THE BLACK SEA LOWLAND, with its dry level steppes, includes the oblasts of Odessa, Nikolayev, Kherson, the southern part of Zaporozh'ye, as well as Kirovograd and Izmail. This area which was annexed by the Russian Empire only in the eighteenth century, is a region of relatively recent settlement. Only toward the end of the last century did extensive grain growing replace the previously predominant pastoral economy, and the region developed into the main grain producer of the Ukraine. In the Soviet period a vast cotton area was introduced in the lower Dnieper area and cultivated by dry-farming methods in rotation with fodder crops. Elsewhere sunflowers, soy beans, fruits, melons, and vineyards became important. The local industry is closely connected with the agricultural production and engages in processing and machine manufacturing. Shipbuilding is centered in the large coastal cities.

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Kherson Oblast

Area, 10,600, population, 700,000

Kherson Oblast extends north of the Crimea from the Sea of Azov to the Black Sea. It is a typical flat, dry steppe, with cotton and wheat growing. Kakhovka, on the Dnieper River below Zaporozh'ye, is the site of the second great Dnieper dam, scheduled for 1951–57, with irrigation canals reaching into the Crimea. Skadovsk and Khorly, on the Black Sea, and Genichesk, on the Sea of Azov, are minor fishing ports.

Kherson is a major port at the mouth of the Dnieper River, where there are shipyards, repair docks, agricultural machinery works, and extensive food-canning industries. It is the terminus of a new railroad built during the Second World War from the Crimea.

Nikolayev Oblast

Area, 7,500, population, 800,000

Nikolayev Oblast lies on the Black Sea and is drained by the lower Southern Bug and the Ingul rivers. Cotton and wheat are the chief crops, with castor beans and sunflowers in the north, truck produce near Nikolayev, and dairy farming. In the rural areas flour milling, dairying, and sugar refining are the main industries.

Nikolayev lies at the head of the Bug Liman, over forty miles from the Black Sea. It is a major shipbuilding center and exports grain, sugar, iron, and manganese ore. It produces agricultural machines and has textile, food, and fish-canning industries.

Odessa Oblast

Area, 10,800, population, 1,800,000

Odessa Oblast lies in the western section of the Black Sea lowland and extends from the Black Sea to the Volyn'-Podolian upland in the north. It is bounded in the west by the Moldavian SSR. Numerous minor intermittent streams drain it in the south, and the Southern Bug in the north. Sugar beets are the main crop in the north, wheat and sunflowers in the center, and cotton in the south. Of lesser importance are corn, fruits, and castor beans. Sugar refining, flour milling, dairying, and wine making are the chief rural industries.

Odessa, the third city of the Ukraine and one of the major ports of the USSR, exports lumber and grains, and imports oil from the Caucasus, coal from the Donbas, cement from Novorossiysk, for local in-

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dustries and for transshipment to the right-bank Ukraine, Belorussia, and as far as Leningrad. Its industries include machinery works, which produce agricultural implements, machine tools, grain-elevator and food-industry equipment, cranes, and printing machinery. Its food industries process mainly sugar, flour, and canned goods. There are clothing and shoe factories, chemicals plants (superphosphate, iodine, linoleum, petroleum refining), woodworking and jute industries. The city has shipyards and railroad shops; during the post-war Plan, an automobile assembly plant will go into operation. Situated on the picturesque hillside, Odessa descends in several terraces, including a famous stairway, to the sea. Northward and southward along the coast are well-known health resorts (Khadzhibey Liman, Kugal'nik Liman Arkadiya, and Fontan) with mineral springs and mud baths. Regular overseas connections are maintained from the port.

Pervomaysk (formerly Ol'viopol') is situated on the Southern Bug and produces agricultural machines, flour, and meat.

Kirovograd Oblast

Area, 9,600, population, 1,100,000

Kirovograd Oblast lies somewhat north of the level steppe in the Volyn'-Podolian upland. It is bounded on the northeast by the Dnieper River and drained by the Ingul and Ingulets rivers. Wheat is the basic crop; sugar beets are grown in the northwest and the east, sunflowers in the south, and potatoes and flax in the moist, wooded region of the north. There are deposits of lignite, kaolin, refractory clays, and granite. Sugar refining, flour milling, and dairying are the main rural industries.

Kirovograd was originally called Yelizavetgrad. In 1924 it was renamed Zinov'yevsk, then Kirovo in 1936, and Kirovograd in 1939. It lies on the upper Ingul River in a lignite-mining region and has important agricultural machine works and food-processing plants.

Znamenka is a rail center which has metalworking and food industries.

Aleksandriya, which has tanneries and flour mills, is also developing into the main lignite-mining center of the right-bank Ukraine.

Izmail Oblast

Area, 4,800, population, 700,000

Izmail Oblast was formed in 1940 out of the southernmost part of Bessarabia which had a predominant Ukrainian and Russian popula-

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SU 133x U 133 tion. It lies between the Dniester River and the Kiliya arm of the Danube delta and has Moldavian minorities in the northwest and Bulgarian elements in the west, near Bolgrad. The main crops are wheat, barley, and corn in the northwest, where sheep are also extensively raised. Near the Black Sea there are large vineyards and orchards. The oblast is one of the most important wine-producing districts of the USSR. Along the coast there are fisheries and saltworks. Building materials constitute the only mineral resources.

SU 438x [504] U 438 [504] Izmail (Rumanian *Ismaïl*) is a port and a fishing center on the Kiliya arm of the Danube delta. It produces caviar and has an active grain and lumber trade.

Kiliya (Rumanian *Chilia Nouă*) is a fishing port on the Danube delta, east of Izmail.

Belgorod-Dnestrovskiy (Rumanian *Cetatea Albă*) was known as Akkerman until 1944. It is a port on the Dniester Liman, trading in wine, fish, and wool. It has fisheries and saltworks and is surrounded by vineyards and orchards.

POLES'YE

SU 311 241 U 311 241 The Ukrainian Poles'ye, which includes the oblasts of Zhitomir and Chernigov and the northern sections of Kiev and Sumy oblasts, is distinguished by a relatively high humidity, wooded terrain (especially in the west), and podsolic soils, similar to its Belorussian counterpart, which adjoins it in the north. Among the sparsely settled population, industries are poorly developed. Intensive crops are grown in the forest clearings, including flax, hemp, potatoes, and forage crops, which support some dairy-cattle herds. In the south, along the border of the wooded steppe zone, sugar beets and tobacco are cultivated. The Poles'ye is the only Ukrainian region (not counting the western oblasts, which have not been long exposed to the Soviet planned economy) where rye acreage exceeds that of wheat. Buckwheat is also grown as a local food staple. Industry is largely based on agricultural and lumber resources. Among the food industries, starch processing and distilling are the chief activities. There are woodworking and furniture plants, porcelain works, tanneries, and hemp and flax retting installations. Among the mineral resources, one should note granite, sandstone, used in the making of refractory bricks, and labradorite. Peat extraction is important as a fuel basis.

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Zhitomir Oblast

Area, 11,600, population, 1,800,000

Zhitomir Oblast lies on the northern edge of the Volyn'-Podolian upland and extends northward into the Poles'ye. Sugar beets and wheat penetrate into the southern section, but in the remainder, potatoes, flax, buckwheat, and hops are grown. The forested area in the north yields lumber, clays, kaolin, and granite, and quartzite and has ceramic and paper-milling industries. In the southern rural areas sugar refining, distilling, and flour milling are the main industries.

Zhitomir, on the Teterev River, is a rail center, with lumber and grain trade. It has large furniture factories.

Berdichev, an active trading center, has important sugar and leather industries and clothing and dyeing plants, and flour and tobacco products are produced there.

Korosten', a rail junction in the northern part of the oblast, has various chemical plants, glass and porcelain works, and lumber and paper mills.

Novograd-Volynskiy, in the southwest, has machine shops and distilling and furniture industries.

Chernigov Oblast

Area, 12,200, population, 1,700,000

Chernigov Oblast is bounded on the west by the Dnieper and is drained by its chief left affluent, the Desna River. In addition to the basic rye, oats, and buckwheat crops, hemp and flax are grown in the north, potatoes in the center, and sugar beets, tobacco, and mint in the southeast. Lumbering is carried on in the wooded areas of the north and the west, and peat cutting in the marshy river valleys. Sugar refining, flour milling, meat packing, and flax and hemp retting are the main rural industries.

Chernigov, on the right bank of the Desna River, is one of the oldest cities of the Ukraine, having lumber and food-processing industries (canned goods, alcohol, and flour) and chemical works.

Nezhin is an agricultural center in a grain, potato, and sugar-beet district, while Priluki, the other industrial center of the oblast, processes sugar, tobacco, and flour and engages in the manufacture of clothing, leather goods, and furniture.

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WESTERN UKRAINE

SU 631 U 631

THE WESTERN UKRAINE includes those areas (except for Izmail Oblast) which were incorporated into the Ukrainian SSR after 1939 and later. Six oblasts (Rovno, Volyn', Ternopol', L'vov, Stanislav, and Drogobych) were annexed in the autumn of 1939 following the partition of Poland and the Soviet occupation of its eastern section. Chernovtsy Oblast was formed in the Northern Bukovina and the extreme northern section of Bessarabia after the acquisition of these territories from Rumania, in the summer of 1940. The Transcarpathian Oblast was ceded to the Ukraine according to an agreement with Czechoslovakia in 1945. The Western Ukraine can be roughly considered in four geographical sections: the Carpathian section in the south, on the slopes and in the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains, the Poles'ye, a northern lowland along the right affluents of the Pripet River, the hilly central section in the Volyn'-Podolian upland, and the Transcarpathian section.

SU 135 U 135

The Carpathian section of the Western Ukraine includes the oblasts of Chernovtsy, Stanislav, and Drogobych. Its economy is based essentially on the mineral resources of the area: petroleum, natural gas, salt, and potash, and on the lumber resources on the slopes. There are a number of health resorts in the valleys.

SU 529 U 529

Chernovtsy Oblast

Area, 3,200, population, 900,000

SU 133* 241 U 133 241

Chernovtsy Oblast lies along the upper Prut and the Dniester rivers. The forests (mainly beech), building materials, salt, and petroleum are found in the higher foothills. Agriculture puts the emphasis on grains (wheat, corn, and barley), potatoes and sugar beets in the south and on fruit growing along the Dniester, in the northeast. Sheep raising and lumbering are the main activities in the mountains. Sawmilling, woodworking, sugar refining, flour milling, and wine making are the chief rural industries.

SU 438* U 438

Chernovtsy (Rumanian *Cernăuți*) called Chernovitsy until 1944, lies on a terrace above the Prut River. It has large textile and machine industries and produces chemicals, lumber, and food products.

Storozhinets (Rumanian *Storojineț*) is a road center in the agricultural region southwest of Chernovtsy.

Khotin (Rumanian *Hotin*) lies in an orchard and vineyard area on the Dniester River. There is a noted leather industry.

Stanislav Oblast

Area, 5,400, population, 1,300,000

Stanislav Oblast is drained by the upper Dniester and its right affluents descending from the Carpathian Mountains. It has important petroleum, salt, natural-gas, and potash deposits in the areas of Dolina and Bolekhov, with petroleum fields extending along the foothills in a southeasterly direction to Kosmach, southwest of Kolomyya. The principal oil towns are Bolekhov, Dolina, Peregínsko, Bogorodchany (where ozocerite is also secured), Solotvin, Nadvornaya, Pechenezhin, and Kosmach. Petroleum is refined at Bolekhov, Stanislav, and Kolomyya. The main lumber centers are Delyatin and Kuty, which has a large wood-distillation industry. On the right bank of the Dniester River lies the agricultural zone of the oblast, where grains, tobacco, and sugar beets are raised. Tobacco is processed at Zabolotov and sugar at Gorodenka.

Stanislav (Polish *Stanisławów*, German *Stanislau*) has railroad and machine shops, an oil refinery, and textile and leather industries and produces asphalt, ceramics, lumber, and food products.

Kolomyya (Polish *Kołomyja*, German *Kolomea*), on the upper Prut River, has machine works and oil-refining and chemical plants. Textiles and cement are also produced.

Drogobych Oblast

Area, 4,000, population, 1,200,000

Drogobych Oblast lies on the northern slopes of the Carpathian Mountains and is bordered by Poland in the west. It is the chief petroleum region of the Western Ukraine, with the chief oil fields in the area of Drogobych and Borislav. Near by are potassium and magnesium salt mines and natural-gas wells. Salt is mined at Dobromil'. Agriculture is important along the Dniester River.

Drogobych (Polish *Drohobycz*) is the center of the Western Ukrainian petroleum region, with important refining and chemical installations and potash and magnesium salt mines. It trades in petroleum, livestock, and agricultural products and produces rubber goods, lumber, and food products.

Borislav (Polish *Borysław*) is another petroleum center southwest of Drogobych. It has petroleum and natural-gas wells and engages in the

manufacture of drilling equipment and the processing of ozocerite. The health resort of Truskavets, with mineral springs, lies just to the east.[1]

Sambor is an agricultural center, with sawmilling, flour-milling, and distilling industries.

Stryy (Polish *Stryj*) is a rail center where there are machine and metalworking industries, producing mainly drilling equipment, and chemical and lumber (matches and furniture) plants. Petroleum and natural gas are secured near by. From the gas wells of Dashava, just northeast of the city, a pipe line has been laid to Kiev during the post-war Five-Year Plan for industrial and domestic consumption.

The Poles'ye, which is wooded in the north, close to the Pripet River, also contains extensive marshy areas. It is the most backward section of the Western Ukraine. Its subsistence crops are rye and potatoes. Industry is poorly developed and is restricted to flour milling, sawmilling, and brickworking in the rural areas.

Rovno Oblast

Area, 8,000, population, 1,200,000

Rovno Oblast is drained by the Goryn and its affluent, the Sluch'. In the south, on the higher ground of the Volyn'-Podolian upland, agriculture produces grains, hops, tobacco, and sugar beets; in the northern section lumbering is the main industry. Granite, cement rock, and slate are quarried.

Rovno (Polish *Równe*) is a rail center having railroad shops, agricultural machinery works, and chemical and lumber industries.

Volyn' Oblast

Area, 7,700, population, 1,100,000

Volyn' Oblast which borders on Poland along the Western Bug River in the west, has some agriculture (grains and tobacco) in the south, but mainly lumbering industries in the north, along the Pripet River and its affluents.

Lutsk (Polish *Łuck*), the capital, lies on a minor rail branch, at the southern edge of the Pripet Marshes. It is an agricultural center and produces agricultural implements, clothing, leather, lumber, and flour.

Vladimir-Volynskiy (Polish *Włodzimierz*) is a rail junction and grain-trading point near the Polish border.

[1] Cf Borislav in Drogobych Oblast--Analyst]

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Kovel' (Polish *Kowel*) is a rail center with knitting and hosiery mills, sawmills, tobacco, and flour mills.

The central section of the Western Ukraine lies in the fertile Volyn'-Podolian upland and includes the oblasts of Ternopol' and L'vov, as well as the adjoining zones of the oblasts to the north and the south. It is drained by the Dniester River and its left affluents, which cut deep ravines into the plateau. Its black-earth soils and the moderate climate favor an agricultural economy. The section is very similar to the right-bank wooded steppe of the old Soviet Ukraine in its dense rail network, its concentrated population, and the large number of urban centers. Grains (wheat, rye, and barley), potatoes, and sugar beets are the basic crops for the large food-processing industry, with flour mills and distilleries.

Ternopol' Oblast

Area, 5,300, population, 1,500,000

Ternopol' Oblast lies in the watershed area between the Pripet and the Dniester rivers. Grains (mainly winter wheat) and sunflowers are the principal crops throughout the larger portion of the oblast. Sugar beets are cultivated in the extreme north, and fruits in the south along the Dniester River. Building stone is quarried in several places.

Ternopol' (until 1944, Tarnopol') is a rail center with an active grain and egg trade. It produces agricultural implements, cement, lumber, and food products.

Kremenets (Polish *Krzemieniec*), on a rail spur north of Ternopol', produces flour-milling equipment, ceramics, and cement. There are peat bogs and chalk quarries.

Chortkov (Polish *Czortków*) is a rail center south of Ternopol', producing rubber goods, cement, and tile.

L'vov Oblast

Area, 4,300, population, 1,500,000

L'vov Oblast lies on the Polish border on the upper Western Bug. East of L'vov grains, potatoes, and fruits are the chief crops. Extensive quarrying industries form the basis for the manufacture of cement, glass, bricks, and tiles.

L'vov (Polish *Lwów*), the largest city of the Western Ukraine, is a nine-way rail hub and major industrial center trading in agricultural

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products, petroleum, and lumber. It produces precision instruments, radio and telegraph equipment, and light bulbs. Its machinery plants produce agricultural implements, gas equipment, and bicycles. Other industries are connected with oil refining, textile milling, glassworking, and the manufacture of furniture, shoes, and lumber and food products. During the post-war Five-Year Plan, which schedules further industrialization of the city, an automobile assembly plant will go into operation.

Zolochev (Polish *Złoczów*), on the L'vov-Ternopol' railroad, is a center for newly developed lignite mines. It has metalworking, tanning, lumber, and distilling industries.

Transcarpathian Oblast

Area, 5,000, population, 900,000

The Transcarpathian (Russian *Zakarpatskaya*) Oblast lies on the southwest slopes of the eastern Carpathians and is watered by mountain streams flowing southward to the Tisza River, an affluent of the Danube. The mountain slopes, which extend throughout the major part of the territory, are covered with excellent beech and oak stands. Fertile soils, suitable for the growing of grains (corn, wheat, oats, and rye) and potatoes, are found only in the mountain valleys and in the southern zone along the Tisza River. On the southern hill slopes grapes and tobacco are grown. Among the mineral resources salt is mined at Solotvin and there are petroleum, lignite, and low-quality iron deposits. Several mineral springs have bottling industries. Wood distillation and woodworking industries are found at Svalyava, Perechin, and Velikiy Bychkov. A paper mill has been constructed at Rakhovo during the post-war period. The region, which was formerly known as Carpatho-Ukraine, or Ruthenia, and in Czech as *Podkarpatska Rus*, was ceded by Czechoslovakia in September, 1945 and organized as a separate oblast within the Ukrainian SSR.

Uzhgorod (Czech *Užhorod*, Hungarian *Ungvár*), near the Czech border, is the capital of the oblast. It has food-processing and lumber industries.

Mukachevo (Czech *Mukačevo*, Hungarian *Munkács*), southeast of Uzhgorod, is another industrial center of the region.